

In 1906 a group of African Americans led by Colonel Allen Allensworth joined together to form a town that would combine pride of ownership, equality of opportunity, and high ideals. Today California State Parks is committed to the town's renaissance as a living example of the American spirit.



Our Mission

The mission of the California Department of Parks and Recreation is to provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.

GRAY DAVIS
Governor

MARY D. NICHOLS
Secretary for Resources

RUTH COLEMAN
Acting Director, California State Parks



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Sacramento, CA 94296-0001	916-653-6995, outside the U.S. 711, TTY relay service

www.parks.ca.gov

**Colonel Allensworth State
Historic Park**
Star Route 1, Box 148
Earlimart, California 93219
(661) 849-3433



Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park



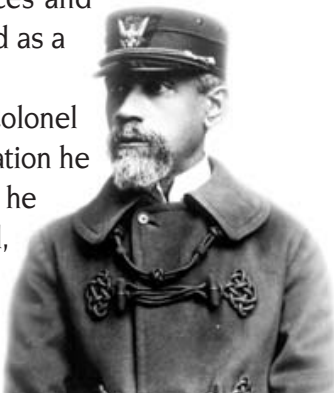
In the southern San Joaquin Valley, a modest but growing assemblage of restored and reconstructed buildings marks the location of Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park. A schoolhouse, a Baptist church, businesses, homes, a hotel, a library, and various other structures symbolize the rebirth of one man's dream of an independent, democratic town where African Americans could live in control of their own destiny.

On the horizon stretch level farmlands, county roads, and the seemingly endless tracks of the Union Pacific rail line. In this part of the valley, summer temperatures can reach 100 degrees or more, but winters are generally mild.

ALLEN ALLENSWORTH—A VISIONARY

Colonel Allen Allensworth—Army chaplain, educator, orator and town founder—was born into slavery in Louisville, Kentucky on April 7, 1842. Intelligent and eager for knowledge, he was encouraged by his mother to learn to read and write by playing school with the master's son. At 12 he was sent away for violating the law that prohibited the education of slaves. In 1862 he fled slavery to join the Union Army Forces and was honorably discharged as a chief petty officer.

After the Civil War, the Colonel achieved the formal education he had been denied. In 1877 he married Josephine Leavell, a schoolteacher, music teacher and gifted musician, and they raised two daughters.



*Colonel Allen Allensworth,
circa 1895 - 1904*

In 1886, with a doctorate of theology, Allensworth became chaplain to the 24th Infantry, one of the army's four African American regiments. He retired a lieutenant colonel in 1906—the first African American to attain such high rank.

THE TOWN OF ALLENSWORTH

Retirement found the Colonel lecturing throughout the eastern and mid-western states promoting Booker T. Washington's philosophy of African American self-reliance. They both firmly believed that through education and hard work African Americans could rise above the effects of slavery, attain greater social stature, and more fully realize their potential as a people.

The Allensworths settled in Los Angeles, and in 1906 the Colonel met Professor William Payne, an educator whose family had recently moved to Pasadena. With a mutual desire to live in an environment where Blacks could live free from discrimination, they merged their values with those of other pioneers of like mind to establish an independent, self-sufficient colony. They formed the California Colonization and Home Promotion Association in 1908 and purchased 800 acres along the Santa Fe rail line from the Pacific Farming Company, at a railway stop called Solita. In 1909 the colony of Allensworth began to rise from the flat countryside—the first town in California founded, financed and governed by Black Americans.



*First Baptist Church
(restored)*



The name and reputation of Colonel Allensworth inspired African Americans who were looking for a better life. People from all over the

country, including many who were already settled in California, came to populate the town. In some cases, people who never lived in the town

purchased property sight-unseen to help the cause. The town of Allensworth enjoyed great success and was the focus of considerable interest. On July 29, 1909, the *Tulare County Times* ran an article headlined, "Negro Colony at Solita Prosperous." Other newspapers described Allensworth with such headlines as, "Allensworth Folks Great Readers" (*Visalia Delta*) and "An Ideal Negro Settlement" (*Los Angeles Times*).

By 1910 residents had built a small school. Two years later Allensworth became California's first African American school district, and in 1914 the town became a judicial district. When rapid growth necessitated the construction of a larger school, Mrs. Allensworth turned the old school building into the Mary Dickinson



*Allensworth school children,
circa 1911*



Allensworth Elementary School (restored)



Memorial Library in honor of her mother. Reflecting his love for education and his desire to share it with others, Colonel Allensworth donated his extensive private book collection to the library. Later, Tulare County made the library part of its free system and supplied it with 50 books per month.

WATER

Soon after settlement began, it became obvious that water would be a problem. In 1913 residents formed the Allensworth Rural Water Company and took control of the water system from Pacific Farming Company. Unable to raise the funds necessary to drill more wells or improve their existing system, Allensworth had a seriously lowered water table by 1914.

THE DECLINE

1914 was a difficult year for the town. When the Santa Fe Railroad moved its rail stop

from Allensworth to Alpaugh that July, much of Allensworth's economic base was lost. On September 15, 1914, the town suffered its most significant setback—the tragic death of their inspirational leader. Colonel Allensworth was in Monrovia, California preparing to preach at a small church. As he crossed a street, he was struck by two men on a motorcycle. After the Colonel's death, the struggle to survive became more difficult. Drought, poor crop yields and a failing water supply became hopeless obstacles. When an economic slump followed World War I, residents left in search of a better living. The town's decline gathered momentum. In the 1960s, after arsenic was found in the water supply, Allensworth was scheduled for demolition. By 1973 it no longer appeared on the California map.

A TOWN REVIVED

However, the dream of Colonel Allensworth was not dead. The spark has been rekindled by a group of dedicated individuals—including some former residents—who continue to advocate for the growth and development of this vital cultural resource.

Events scheduled throughout the year bring the town to life and inspire a new interest in returning Allensworth to its glory days as a vibrant, successful town. About 70,000 visitors come annually from all over California and from out of state to experience



Park docents in period dress

this unique and historically important town.

ACCESSIBLE FEATURES

Accessibility is continually improving. Call the park for information on doors and ramps.

- Exhibits throughout the park
- A shuttle bus to buildings during special events
- Two campsites at the John L. Whitehead, Jr. Campground
- The combination restroom in the campground (may need assistance with the door or the water faucet)
- Drinking fountain at the combination restroom building

SPECIAL EVENTS (Call for dates.)

Rededication

An annual opportunity for park users and supporters to renew their commitment to the park and its symbolic representation of African

American self-determination.

Old Time Jubilee

Every year, following the harvest, the town of Allensworth had a big party—this is the time of year when the carnival came to town. The Old Time Jubilee recreates this festive atmosphere.
















Special event participants

Colonel Allensworth

State Historic Park

Legend

-  Highway
-  Street
-  Dirt Path
-  Rail Line
-  Building
-  Historic Building
-  Historic Building Site
-  Campground
-  Locked Gate
-  Parking
-  Picnic Area
-  Restrooms
-  Showers

John L. Whitehead Jr
Campground

Campsites
1-15

Mary Dickinson
Memorial Library

Special Event
Parking

Paved
Area

Visitor
Center

Day-Use Area

Allensworth
Elementary
School

Palmer Ave

Grosse's
Drug Store

Douglas Ave

Stowe Ave

First Baptist
Church

Sojourna Ave

Young Rd

Young Rd

Allensworth
Hotel

Bicker's
General Store
(1908-1912)

Overr's
Agricultural
Exhibit

Palmer Ave

Milner House
& Barbershop

Hackett
House

Dodson House
& Restaurant

Phillips
House

Colonel and Mrs.
Allensworth's House

Hindsman and Co
General Store

Singleton's
General Store &
Post Office

Johnson's
Bakery

A.T. & S.F.
Stationmaster's Office
(historic location)

RR Ticket
Office

Ashby House,
Dairy Barn &
Milkhouse

Carter
House

Carter
Livery



The park is ten miles southwest of Earlimart on County Road J22. From Highway 99, take County Road J22 west to Highway 43 south and turn into the park at Palmer Avenue.

to
Delano, Wasco,
& Bakersfield



This park is supported in part through a nonprofit organization. For more information contact: Friends of Allensworth • P.O. Box 12007 • Earlimart, CA 93219 • (559) 485-5216